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SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1919

Many minds that have withstood  
the most severe trials have been  
broken down by a succession of ig-  
noble cares.

—Lady Blessington.

## The Organization of the League

The opening of the League of Nations in advance  
of the consent of the United States to participate  
in it, as was forecast in a Washington dispatch  
yesterday, cannot be regarded as precipitate. The ma-  
terial for the league has been supplied by the ratifica-  
tion of the peace treaty by three of the larger Euro-  
pean nations. It is also certain that at some time  
the United States will take part in the League; per-  
haps not now, under the terms of the peace treaty but  
under such terms as the league may prescribe, and  
which at the same time, will be free from the objec-  
tions which are now urged against the covenant.

This determination to inaugurate the league was  
arrived at probably as long as a week ago when after  
the issuance by the king of Italy of a royal decree  
ratifying the treaties with Germany and Austria, it  
was stated from Paris that the machinery for the  
League would be set in motion without participation  
by the United States. It was then expected, that in  
on October 3, that the treaty with Germany would  
become effective in fifteen days and that the council  
of the league would hold its first meeting in Paris  
two weeks after the deposit with the peace confer-  
ence, by three powers, of their ratifications. Accord-  
ing to the dispatch of yesterday these ratifications  
have been published at Paris.

At the time Colonel House left Paris, it was un-  
derstood that the king of Italy would not act before  
the assembling of the Italian parliament, in December  
by which time, it was thought that the senate would  
ratify the treaty so that the United States would be-  
come the third ratifying power. It was further stated  
at that time that Clemenceau and Lloyd George took  
this view and that they did not want the league to  
open without American representation.

But the contingency of an opening without Amer-  
ican participation was then considered and it was  
then stated that the first meeting of the council would  
define its deliberations to matters made urgent by  
the terms of the treaty. It would then wait for the  
United States until it was known whether the senate  
would accept or reject the treaty or ratify it with  
amendments.

While it was then advocated by some statesmen  
that as soon as the league should be put into operation  
or as soon as the council meets, it should take over  
most of the problems now before the peace conference,  
it was predicted by others with confidence that that  
method would not be accepted should the American  
senate still be considering the treaty when the meet-  
ing of the council takes place.

But the consideration of the treaty will probably  
come to an end earlier than was then supposed. It  
must be plain by this time that all amendments  
which would require a re-submission of the treaty  
will be rejected. Whatever delay will occur will  
henceforth be occasioned by the friends of the treaty  
fighting reservations which would be calculated to  
reflect upon the president and the peace conference.  
We hardly think that they will care to accept the  
burden of delay but that the various propositions will  
be brought to an early vote promptly followed in case  
of their rejection, by a vote on the treaty itself.

## Tongues in School

A test is to be made in Nebraska as to the extent  
to which the legislature can go in prescribing courses  
of studies in the common schools, or the character of  
instruction in them. The last legislature passed a  
law prohibiting the teaching of any foreign language  
in the schools or the teaching of any subject in any  
other language than English until after the pupil has  
passed the eighth grade. Suit was brought by cer-  
tain foreign elements and by a church to have this  
law declared invalid, the question being involved, the  
power of the legislature to determine the character of  
instruction.

Though no discrimination is made in favor of any  
other language than English, the law is naturally  
aimed at the German and Scandinavian languages.  
There would be no demand for instruction in the  
French, Italian or other foreign languages by resi-  
dents of the state of Nebraska for there is no consid-  
erable population in that state composed of people  
speaking other foreign languages than those of Ger-  
many, Sweden and Norway.

The legislation, though, perhaps not especially  
aimed at the German language probably had its origin  
in that sentiment which was pretty wide-spread  
throughout the country in the heat of war, when the  
German language was taboo; when we thought that  
we would never again have any intercourse with Ger-  
many, would never again want anything German.  
When we cooled off a bit, though we had not changed  
our minds as to the German language, we included  
all other languages in the prohibition on the ground  
that the encouragement of any of them tended to re-  
tard the work of Americanization, the need of which  
had been so impressed upon us.

And we still think that in the interest of Amer-  
icanization, it is better to keep foreign languages out  
of our schools; that is, out of grades up to and in-  
cluding the eighth. The teaching of a foreign lan-  
guage in the lower grades only, tends to keep chil-  
dren whose parents speak that language from learn-  
ing English. And while it is desirable that American  
children should be given an opportunity to learn for-  
eign languages, a child in the eighth grade or below

it, could not ordinarily to his advantage be set at  
learning a foreign language. That is something that  
should be taken up later in his school career. Until  
after he has passed the eighth grade there are many  
other things that he should learn and from which his  
attention should not be distracted by foreign language  
study.

But we have never been sympathetic with those  
who have opposed German especially because we had  
occasion to disapprove the Germans of the present  
generation. Maybe a generation hence we will dis-  
approve the French or the Italians. It would have  
been almost as sensible if, during the war of the  
American revolution or the war of 1812 we had ex-  
pressed our distaste for the English by adopting some  
other language for the colonies or the states.

There is a wealth in every great language, and  
the German is a great language, that we can never  
gather except by learning it. It seemed to be very  
foolish for us to close the door against German liter-  
atures and science in a moment of anger. But some  
patriotic Americans while the fury of the war was  
on were inclined to take their spite out on the  
daschund.

The question in Nebraska, however, is not the  
right or the wrong of this matter but the right of the  
legislature to enact such legislation as has been called  
into question.

## Need of Something—Anything

Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the  
navy does not favor a national budget system because,  
as he says, it will make necessary the reorganization  
of the government. Everything in this world has  
been reorganized at one time or another, or dis-  
carded—junked. If a national budget system is a  
good thing we should not hesitate to adopt it even  
if it should be necessary to reorganize the govern-  
ment to make a place for it.

Proponents of the national budget system ad-  
vertise it as a money saving device and from all the  
complaints we have heard of governmental expendi-  
ture and governmental waste, it is time not only  
that some money saving system should be adopted  
but that the government should be reorganized.

In the hurry of war preparation, there was no  
thought of saving money. It was recklessly scattered  
to the winds; every door was opened to waste and  
graft and actual theft. Since the war there has  
been little reform. We are running along in much  
the same old way. Even if we should not have a  
national budget system we should anyhow have a re-  
organization of the government.

It is said that the president is able to take nourish-  
ment in the shape of soft-boiled eggs and that he  
eats them heartily, while eggs in any shape make  
Senator Reed sick.

No sooner are the bolsheviks put down in one  
part of Russia than they bob up in another, all of  
which hint to a protractedness of the war so long  
as the Russians are allowed to carry it on alone and  
unassisted.

We tell it to the world that there is nowhere  
else such a climate as that of the Salt River valley.

The next thing in order will be to call a national  
conference to iron out the differences which have  
arisen in the labor conference.

While we do not approve of the disposition the  
peace conference made of Shantung, we do not want  
to go so far as to say to Japan that she Shant'avit.

The price of honey at the present time, about  
eighty cents a quart in the local market suggests that  
the little bee is not as busy as he used to be.

An English clergyman has written an article  
called the "Acid test of Strong Drink." Acid is a  
good word to apply to the stuff the bootleggers are  
passing around in this country.

## GARAGES A NUISANCE?

By Richard Spillane, America's Foremost Writer on  
Finance, Business and Economics, and Special  
Contributor to the N. E. A.

In the court of common pleas in Philadelphia  
Justice Barratt has laid down the principle that  
garages are in a sense a nuisance just as saloons  
were, and they must be restricted for the public  
good.

The dictum was delivered in a hearing of an ap-  
plication for an injunction to prevent the building  
of a garage at Ludlow and Sixty-first street.  
"Garages must be regulated," said the justice.  
"It is true automobiles are an institution in America  
and garages are necessary provisions for them, but  
owners of machines do not seem to recognize the  
rights of other people. The toll of killed and in-  
jured mounts each year. The automobilist gives to  
the person afoot little consideration. He runs into  
him, or over him or comes near doing it and yells,  
"Why didn't you get out of the way?" although the  
man in the car has borne down upon the innocent  
citizen without blow of horn or warning shout.

"Public opinion is a greater force than automo-  
bilists appreciate. Public opinion will expel the auto  
from many city thoroughfares and possibly some in  
country, too, if more regard is not shown for human  
life and limb. At the rate we kill and maim with the  
auto we soon will approach the total of our losses  
in France in the war."

Then the judge pronounced the garage under  
certain conditions a nuisance, but this did not mean  
that the whims or desires of a few persons would  
restrict them where it was shown garages were a  
necessary convenience for many persons.

## WOMAN AND THE TREATY

A powerful effect upon the senate is apt to be  
one of the results of the decision of the democratic  
national committee to double the size of the com-  
mittee by adding 17 women members. It followed the  
representations of Mrs. George Bass, Chicago, that  
from "the Pacific to the Mississippi" she had found  
the "women affirm with sentiment for ratification  
of the treaty and the league covenant."

There is no reason to doubt Mrs. Bass' statement.  
Incidents on President Wilson's recent trip corrob-  
orate it. Women are against war, and the instrument  
the republicans in the senate are holding up offers  
marking the best and only hope that is for world-  
wide, enduring peace.

Woman, God bless her, in domestic life no less  
than in politics, likes to be Lady Bountiful. The  
very arguments thus made by opponents of the treaty  
that the United States should deny itself the privilege  
of helping the little struggling, self-governing democ-  
racies, freed finally from the yoke of Austria, Rus-  
sia and Prussia, fall of their purpose. Even more  
they arouse in woman resentment against such crass  
selfishness and bring into action woman's ever-pres-  
ent, self-sacrificing desire to aid the needy.

So the democratic politicians, realizing that from  
16,000,000 to 18,000,000 new voters—all women—will  
participate in the election of a president in 1920,  
make half of their new executive committee women  
and announce they thus take women into full political  
partnership.

Despite Wilson's pleas that the treaty fight be  
kept out of partisan politics, it has gotten there. The  
democrats now bring in the women voters, present  
and prospective, of all shades of political opinion.  
Treaty opponents in the senate will immediately  
feel the full political effect of this move.

ROOSEVELT STORIES  
BEING COLLECTED  
BY J. H. MCCLINTOCK

Within a very few years undoubtedly  
there will be published a life of Roose-  
velt similar to the life of Lincoln, by  
Nicholas and Hay. No man, not even  
Lincoln, left a more distinct trail  
through his life than did Roosevelt.  
His public writings and speeches of  
course have been preserved officially.  
But as Roosevelt journeyed through  
the land, talking righteousness and  
of Americanism pure and simple, he said  
much and did much that has not had  
the publicity it should have had. It  
will be remembered that Roosevelt  
never quibbled and never hesitated to  
strike straight from the shoulder,  
whatever the question asked and no  
matter what position he found him-  
self in.

Without a doubt hundreds of stories  
of Roosevelt could be found in Ariz-  
ona, a state he loved, partly because  
his ideals of Americanism and partly  
because from Arizona came a squad-  
ron of cavalry termed by him the  
backbone of the Rough Rider regi-  
ment. The suggestion that such Roose-  
veltiana be collected, started with R.  
E. Twitchell, state chairman in New  
Mexico for the Roosevelt Memorial as-  
sociation. It has been endorsed by Col.  
Wm. Boyce Thompson, president of  
the association and by him sent to  
Governor Campbell.

In accordance with this, a collection  
of Roosevelt anecdotes and Roosevelt  
data, especially affecting Arizona, has  
been started by State Director Jas. H.  
McClintock at state headquarters at  
the chamber of commerce, Phoenix.  
Everyone who can add to the collection  
is earnestly desired to do so. The  
data secured will be forwarded to na-  
tional headquarters and will help in  
the formation of the Roosevelt bio-  
graphy that yet is to be written. In  
the language of Col. Thompson, "We  
want anything and everything that  
will throw light on the character and  
career of Colonel Roosevelt."

GOES TO COAST, JOINS  
MANUFACTURING FIRM

Miss Clara Olsen, well known in  
Phoenix, where she has lived for the  
past several years, has left the city for  
Los Angeles, where she will enter a  
partnership with Ralph Wronker, for-  
merly of Phoenix, in the manufacture  
of Flea-Products.

Flea-Products include many new  
features and varieties of household  
utensils. The company has quarters  
on East Seventh street in Los Angeles.  
Mr. Wronker was formerly connected  
with the Mountain States Telephone  
company in this city. He has a large  
acquaintance throughout the southwest  
and intends to market the products  
of the new company in this district.

## TENTS

Gov't or new, 15x16, \$25—\$30—\$35.  
Say, I don't say "new," but "used lit-  
tle." There are boosters "guarantee-  
ing new." Tell me what the "guarantee"  
means? All Gov't tents, are used  
tents.

## FORD'S STORES

220 E. Washington. Phone 1776.  
(Adv.)

COTTON RAISERS  
ORGANIZE HERE  
FOR MUTUAL AID

First General Meeting of  
New Association to Be  
Held at Tolleson Monday  
Evening to Explain Its  
Objects

Organization of the new Arizona  
American-Egyptian Cotton Growers  
association, which was announced two  
months ago by The Republican, has  
been completed, and an active cam-  
paign for associate members will be  
started immediately, according to the  
announcement last night by W. S.  
Stevens, president of the new organi-  
zation.

The first general meeting to intro-  
duce the new association to the cotton  
growers of the valley and to explain its  
objects will be held at Tolleson next  
Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All  
growers in that section and others in-  
terested are invited to attend.

The second meeting will be Tuesday  
evening at the same hour, at the  
Neighborhood house on the south side.  
Other meetings for various parts of  
the valley will be announced later.

The association has been formed, it  
is stated, for the purpose of establish-  
ing a bureau to obtain, for the benefit  
of its stockholders and other cotton  
growers, information and data con-  
cerning the condition of the cotton

## THE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WAY

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The young lady across the way says  
it's nice to clip the coupons off one's  
Liberty bond and get the money but  
it's sad to think that they'll all be gone  
some day and the bond won't be worth  
the paper it's written on.

market from time to time, to the end  
that better prices may be obtained for  
the product, and generally to further  
and promote the interests of the cotton  
growers by establishing closer connec-  
tions with consumers of cotton, and  
with those having money to loan for  
the purpose of financing the growing  
and harvesting of cotton.

It is the announced intention of the  
association to include in its member-  
ship as many cotton growers as desire  
to avail themselves of the benefits of  
co-operation. The association plans  
not merely to keep in touch with the  
markets and pass along the informa-  
tion obtained to the growers, but to  
ultimately arrange to care for distress  
cotton that often breaks the market,  
to the loss of large numbers of growers,  
but to ultimately arrange to care for  
Pools are being considered as well, ex-  
perience having proven that large  
quantities of cotton are sure of several  
cents better price than small offerings.  
It is stated that probably the associ-  
ation will become affiliated with the  
American Cotton Growers' associa-  
tion, a powerful organization that is  
said to have saved the growers of the  
south by co-operative effort an enor-  
mous sum in the past year.

The officers of the new association  
are W. S. Stevens, president; J. Gar-  
nett Holmes, vice-president; Charles  
M. Smith, secretary-treasurer; and the  
directors are W. S. Stevens, J. Garnett  
Holmes, R. F. Garnett, C. R. Greene,  
Charles M. Smith, John J. Phillips, P.  
A. Tharaldsen and J. C. Norton.

PHOENIX MAN GIVEN  
DECORATION FOR HIS  
RELIEF WORK IN KIEV

An afternoon Associated Press dis-  
patch, which passed almost unnoticed  
in the afternoon papers of this state  
because of an error in reference to the  
home of the principal character in it,  
was received on Wednesday. It re-  
lated to Captain Josiah (Jay) Alkire of

Phoenix, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Al-  
kire of this city. Referring to the ad-  
vance of General Denekine into Kiev,  
the dispatch said:

"Kiev (undated via Constantinople to  
Paris), October 16.—Captain Josiah Al-  
kire of New Mexico, a member of the  
Red Cross, was the first American to  
enter Kiev after the flight of the Bol-  
sheviki. He was conducting a train of  
medical supplies to the hospitals of  
the volunteer army, when he heard of  
the deplorable plight of the civil popu-  
lation of Kiev. Captain Alkire com-  
mandeered a locomotive and arrived  
in the city four hours after the first  
unit of General Denekine's army en-  
tered. Later General Denekine sent  
General Berg to decorate Captain Al-  
kire with the Cross of St. Anne."

The last that had been heard of Cap-  
tain Alkire, who, since the entry of the  
United States into the war had been  
engaged in Red Cross work, and since  
the war in regional relief work, was a  
letter of the date of August 18 to his  
father. Some months earlier he had  
been sent to the Crimea in charge of a  
shipment of supplies. In his letter he  
said that he had heard of a great deal  
of suffering in the interior and that he  
was about to set out with relief. He ex-  
pected to return to the Crimea, where  
he would go to Constantinople, and  
from that place would cable his father.  
In that letter he stated that General  
Denekine expected to capture Moscow  
by October 1.

Mr. Alkire last night wired the war  
department relative to the situation at  
Kiev.

Use The Republican Classified Pages  
for Results—Read for Profit.

A Historical Portrayal  
of California in the  
Strenuous Days of 1849  
Men Were Men and  
Bravery a Matter of  
Course  
"THE VIGILANTES"  
HIP THEATRE  
Starting Tomorrow

## Druggists Attention!

Splendid opening for first-class drug store in Somerton,  
Ariz., in the heart of the prosperous Yuma Valley—one of  
Uncle Sam's most progressive irrigation projects.

## Elegant Store Room

In the center of business district, soon completed, available  
to wide awake druggist who will install first-class phar-  
macy. Only unleased storeroom in town. Take train to  
Yuma and stage to Somerton or see

SIM FREUND at Yuma, Ariz.

## Busy Drug Saturday Specials

On Sale Saturday, Oct. 18th Only

## SOAPS

Jergens' Violet Glycerine, reg. 10c each,	19c
3 cakes for . . . . .	25c
Pears' Unscented, reg. 20c per cake	19c
2 for . . . . .	7c
Woodbury Facial,	9c
reg. 25c . . . . .	25c
Colgate's Allround,	9c
reg. 10c . . . . .	9c
Williams' Turkish Bath,	25c
reg. 15c . . . . .	9c
Williams' Baby Bath (3 cakes and wash rage)	40c
reg. 40c box, at . . . . .	9c
California Almond Cocoa,	
reg. 15c, per cake . . . . .	

## DRUG SUNDRY SPECIALS

Hughes, Ideal Hair Brush No. 66,	\$1.69
reg. \$2.50 value, at . . . . .	40c
1 Prophylactic Tooth Brush, reg. 40c,	
1 Tube Hind's Peroxide Tooth Paste 25c, both for . . . . .	

Watch for Our Saturday Specials and Save Money

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